Amusements. OF MUSIC-2-\$15-At Piney Ridge.
CATUE-2 8:15-Courted Into Court,
T THEATRE-2 8:15-L'Ariesienne.
HALL-8:15-Symphony Saciety of New

les.
THEATRE 2 Carmen 8 Camille.
THEATRE 2 8.20 Never Again.
OPERA HOUSE 2 8 Mme. Sans-Gene.
OPERA HOUSE 2 8.15 The Wrong Mr.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Girl from Ports.

HOVE'S THEATRE 2.15 8.20 My Friend from India, IRVING PLACE THEATRE 2.8 Gambols, IRVING PLACE THEATRE 2.8 The Serenade, ROSTER & BIAL'S 2.8 Gayest Manhattan, LYCEUM THEATRE 2.8.20 The Mayflower, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 2.8 Circus, METROLULITAN OPERA HOUSE 2-Gaterdammerung. OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL S:15 Vaudeville. PASTOR'S 12:30 to 11 to m - Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S 12:30 to 11 p. m. Vandaville. WALLACK'S 2 S:15 Miss Manhattan. 14TH STREET THEATRE 2 S:15 Sweet Inniscarre

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Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Athens newspapers are urg-ing the Greek Government to take active measures before the Powers present an ultimatum. The Austrian Cabinet resigned. It was reported in Madrid that General Maximo was reported in Madrid that General Maximo Gomez is suing for peace in Cuba. — Mr. Labouchere denounced the inquiry before the South African Committee as a farce. — In the annual inter-university athletic games between Oxford and Cambridge at London the former won. — Much excitement exists in Pretoria, South African Republic, over reports of impending naval demonstrations in Delagoa Bay, which, it is said, has been leased to Great Britain for thirty years. — Sparish advices Britain for thirty years, --- Spanish advices indicate a decisive victory over the Philippine Islands insurgents. DOMESTIC .- Mr. Cleveland's order establish-

DOMESTIC.—Mr. Cleveland's order establishing new forest reserves was discussed at the meeting of the Cabinet, and it is said that it will be medified. — The Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee are busily engaged in considering the new Tariff bill. —— The flagship Philadelphia, of the Pacific Squadron, is under orders to sail for Honolulu tomorrow. — The Assembly at Albany refused to grant a hearing on the Bronx Valley Sewerage Commission bill, which will probably be passed on Monday night. — Butler, the Australian alleged murderer, attempted suicide at San Francisco by severing an artery with his thumbnail. — Destructive floods are prevailing throughout the Northwest; the situation on the lower Mississippi does not improve.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—More citizens ap-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- More citizens appeared before the Mayor to urge him to disapprove the charter. — Colonel F. D. Grant declined the offer of the post of Assistant Secretary of War made to him by the President. — A site for the new Hall of Records was chosen. A site for the new Hall of Records was chosen.

— Patrick Flannigan, a ticket agent, was slowly crushed to death by an elevated railroad engine at Eighty-ninth-st, and Third-ave, before a throng of onlockers.

Rosewell G. Roiston, president of the Farmers' Lean and Trust Company, was stricken with paralysis in a Long Island train.

— General Ruger retired from the command of the Military Department of the East.

— The recent report of the death of the Crown Prince of Japan was denied by the Japanese Consul here.

— There was a by the Japanese Consul here. — moderate improvement in stocks. There was a

THE MAYOR AND THE CHARTER.

Though the Legislature gave no official heed to protests against the charter while that instrument was in its possession, it is not denied that many Republican members who voted for it did so under full conviction of the folly and wrong to which they were consenting. If the managers of the machine which they serve had withdrawn the imperative order for its passage and left them to act according to their own inclinations, they would undoubtedly have defeated it by a large majority. That the process of disintegration which unmistakably began several weeks ago has proceeded far enough to warrant a hope that it will fail to pass a secand time, in case Mayor Strong shall send it back with a veto, is not probable, though some votes will certainly be added to the opposition. But that is a speculation which the Mayor does not need to consider. His duty is to act in behalf of the people of New-York, upon his instructed judgment of what their welfare requires. If the testimony against the charter to which he is daily listening produces its natural effect upon his mind he will inevitably withhold the approval of the municipality.

It would be an extraordinary thing if a Mayor whose independence is undisputed and a Governor whose will has recently baffled the machine should retain their good opinion of the charter in the face of such an opposition as has now developed in this city. Consider what the houses and eventually reach the Governor, cause and quality of that opposition are. In many cases, as when questions of finance and monstrate still further his conscientious indetariff are under discussion and political traditions are involved, it is reasonable to make allowances for biassed judgment, and each party to the controversy can generally claim without making itself wholly ridiculous that the weight of evidence is on its side. But this is not such Unless all signs fall, there will be an unusual a case. The testimony is overwhelmingly against the charter, and it is not subject to any discount for partisan or personal prejudice. The witnesses who have appeared in print, at meetings of various public bodies and before the Mayor in opposition to this act belong to all parties, but speak for none. The interests they represent are the multifarious interests of this great city, which they believe to be in extreme peril. The Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, the Bar Association and every civle organization, we believe, which has taken action in this matter, together with the Tax Department, the most respected of our former agine, or does in fact pretend, that they are influenced by any motive except solicitude for the common welfare. If they are mistaken, they are mistaken as to a question which everybody would have expected them in advance to be peculiarly capable of deciding wisely. If they really are incapable of so deciding it, their inca-

only that the charter contains some conspicuous features, such as the dual assembly, which can nicipal affairs in inextricable confusion; that it of this city; that it will cause endless litigation, and so far from giving the enlarged metropolis control of its own affairs will invite constant | And in the same time British consumers have

zealous advocates of the charter include most of the Commissioners who drafted it, and perhaps all of those who put their names to it without knowing what it contained, in addition to the political managers who have resolved to jam it through. Has it any other defenders? We believe it has a few, but we cannot now remember who they are. As for the people of this city, for whom the Mayor is acting in a representative capacity, there is no proof that they ever understandingly ratified the consolidation project, while there is abundant evidence that they are resolutely opposed to the charter under which consolidation is to be accomplished, so far as they know anything about it.

Furthermore, this essential fact cannot be ignored, that there is absolutely no reason for precipitate haste in this business. Consolidation must come, it is said. Very well. We think so, too. But it is preposterous to contend that it must come forthwith, at the cost of endless confusion and immense discredit. It is often necessary in private business and occasionally in affairs of state to exercise an option hastily in order to secure an advantage which ought not to be lost. Obviously this is no such case. Brooklyn and New-York are not going to lose each other for all time by failing to unite to-day. The best thing that could happen to them would be to lose the folly which is driving them into union on terms which will dishonor them both.

THE GOVERNOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

It was Governor Morton's good fortune during his term of office to have offered to him on a number of occasions the opportunity to interpose his strong common-sense and ingrained conservatism of character against the tendency of the legislators of the period to enact unnecessary laws of doubtful utility or embark upon schemes for partisan advantage involving great risks without compensating benefits. It is true that he did not always embrace the opportunity to arrest this tendency to hasty and reckless procedure, and that he subjected his administration to serious criticism on that account. It is also true that he rarely exercised the veto power. But this was because he preferred the less aggressive and more conciliatory-and, on the whole, the wiser-course of letting it be known beforehand that objectionable action on the part of the Legislature would be met with his formal disapproval if persisted in. It is only fair to say, too, that the readiness with which his party, in control of the Legislature, bowed to his will and receded from its purpose on these occasions is an argument in favor of party discipline and the machinery of organization which in other respects are chargeable with so much misgovernment and mischief. The noticeable fact in Governor Morton's administration, however, was that he owed the popularity which he retained at its close more to the firmness with which in one or two instances he set himself against the policy of the machine and the dictation of its leaders than to any other single cause. It signified that he was actually Governor, discharging conscientiously the duties of his office, and not the subservient creature of a political machine whose commands he was bound to obey.

It is Governor Black's good fortune that the same opportunity is offered him, and much more abundantly. He has already given evidence of political independence and a determination to discharge his official functions conscientiously and faithfully, according to the dictates of his own judgment, without strenuous self-assertion or offensive insistence. If, as has been stated, and as seems entirely credible, the abandonment of the effort to pass the silly and disgraceful Free Pass bill was due to his letting it be known beforehand through the Speaker of the Assembly that the measure, if passed, would not receive his approval, he performed for his party and for the State a most useful service, for which he deserves the greater credit in that he did it in such a quiet and unobtrusive way that Speaker O'Grady, through whom his determination was made known, seemed to be the potential cause instead of the instrument THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 43; average, 55. was a case, too, in which the dull thud with which the foolish bill fell dead on the Assembly floor bore testimony to the occasional effectiveness of party discipline and organization machinery for a beneficent purpose. The intimation conveyed to the promoters of the bill from the Executive Chamber was enough. Like Captain Scott's coon, they simply said: "Don't

shoot! we'll come down." The Governor's way is the best way. It nips trouble in the bud, avoids friction, saves time and prevents scandil. Doubtless he will have many more opportunities to serve his party and the State in the same way before the Legislature adjourns. The Capitol is full of freak bills; of proposed measures that have no merit and hardly any pretext for being; measures conceived by half-thinkers and born of reckless partisanship, base in motive, futile in purpose, and loaded with the silly conceits and empty devices which inevitably return to plague their inventors. One such is Senator Ellsworth's well-meant, but absurd and nonsensical, bill aimed at pictorial publications; a piece of sledge-hammer legislation which, without correcting the abuses at which It is directed, would temporarily embarrass many worthy and deserving publications, and in the end bring its authors and advocates to public contempt. There is an opportunity for the Governor to put in an anticipative and effective veto before it makes further progress. And there are others. Some of them, no doubt, will pass both They will furnish him the opportunity to dependence, his clear-sighted intelligence and his title to the confidence of the people, by interposing the Executive veto to hasty, ill-considered and foolish legislation. And his political future depends upon the use he makes of it. demand for an intelligent and determined exercise of the veto power before this Legislature adjourns.

WHO PAYS THE TARIFF?

A canny Scot, writing in that indubitable organ of British political orthodoxy, "The St. James's Gazette," gets pretty close to the heart of the "tariff-is-a-tax" question. He reminds his readers that the essential difference between Free Trade Great Britain and the Protectionist countries-that is, all others-is that the former levies a tariff on what it cannot produce at Mayors and scores of individual citizens of high | home, and the latter on what they can produce repute for practical sagacity, have united in at home. If it were true, then, as the Cobdenprotesting against the charter. Nobody can im- ite-elect vehemently declare, that the duty is taid by the consumer, there would be little to choose between the two systems. But if, as this writer is convinced, when a duty-paying import has to meet the competition of a domestic product, the duty is paid not by the consumer but by the foreign producer or importer, there is a vast difference between them. If this latter hypothesis be true, the exporters of Great Britain are contributing enormous sums to the revenues of other countries, which contribute little or nothing in return to British revenues. work well only by reversing all the experience of | In the last twenty years British exports-excludthe past, but that as a whole it is crude, cum- ing those to British colonies-have amounted, in bersome, contradictory; that it will involve mu- | round numbers, to \$15,000,000,000. If only 10 per cent of that sum-a low estimate-was paid will enormously increase the fluancial burdens in duties out of the profits of British manufacturers, the British contribution to the revenues of foreign countries has been \$1,500,000,000.

alone over \$1,355,000,000.

This writer has challenged the Cobden Club to disprove the correctness of his argument, but that discreet body has declined the undertaking. Failing that, he has conducted extensive inquiries among British merchants. He has asked representative exporters in the chief manufacturing districts whether they or the foreign consumers paid the duties levied by foreign countries upon their goods. Of 531 thus asked, 530 replied that they, the British manufacturers and exporters, had to pay them; and only one replied, the foreign consumers! And that one solitary answer came from the English branch house of an American bicycle factory, and was coupled with the remark, "You Britishers are the biggest fools in the world! Why don't you put on tariffs?" The 530 manufacturers who declared that they, and not the foreign consumers, had to pay the tariff, included leading firms in the cotton, wool, silk, iron, cutlery and a dozen or more other important trades.

In the face of that, the Cobden Club still keeps up its parrot-piping: "When fair-traders say British goods are excluded from the world's markets by protectionist tariffs, they state that "which is absurdly untrue." How little that is believed by serious statesmen is to be perceived in the recent address of Lord Salisbury to the .Chambers of Commerce, in which he spoke feelingly of "that stifling hand of hostile tariffs which causes us to know that when we hear that a territory has fallen into foreign occu-"pation it is really robbed from British trade." And Lord Salisbury is not a "protectionist idiot,"

THE CONCERT OF INFAMY.

A few days ago the foremost members of the British Government were indignantly denying in Parliament that they, or that "the Concert of Europe," favored the Turkish cause against the The very hint of such a thing, they passionately declared, was a libel, equally preposterous and atrocious. The sole desire of the British Government and of the great Powers tween the contending factions in Crete, and to nay or trying to work the airbrakes on him, restore tranquillity and prosperity to that muchvexed island. That was what they said. The organ of the British Government, wherefore it | test that they are not hostile to the Cretans. may be unhesitatingly accepted as not unduly colored in the Greek interest.

This news indicates that the fleets of the Powers are not by any means maintaining an attitude of impartiality toward the fighting factions in Crete. When the Moslems are in the ascendant, sacking and burning Christians' houses and slaying Christian men, women and children, the big armaments lie "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." But let the Christians get the upper hand for a moment, and put their foes to flight in fair battle, and the decks are instantly cleared for action. The big guns are trained upon the Christians with deadliest aim and served with utmost zeal. When the Bashi-Bazouks disregard the laws of war and fire upon flags of truce the admirals look on without concern, if not with approval. But when the Christians, vanquished by the shells from the Camperdown's glant guns, strike their flag, stop firing and retreat, the allied fleets only quicken their fire of shrapnel upon them, as if in sheer lust of slaughter.

These are not the intemperate accusations of Greek partisans. They are the sober facts stated by British correspondents under leave of the censors of the great Powers. They convict the Powers, beyond all hope of exculpation, of deliberately siding with the Turks against the Greeks, of shielding Bashi-Bazouks in their nameless infamies, and of deliberately opposing and oppressing the Christian Cretans in their gallant struggle for liberty. They set the great Powers down, beyond dispute, as the allies, abettors and assistants of Turkey in the latter's last ferocions attempt to subjugate European Christians to her barbarous rule. They such deeds as those of the Camperdown this week, they can stand any degree of humiliation

FOREIGN NAVAL SURPRISES.

Another of those little surprises which the National Legislatures of Europe have had sprung upon them of late and which have started mutterlugs of alarm among the Ministers of various European nations came the other day in the proposition of the French Government, made to the Chamber of Deputies, to vote a credit of 800,000,000 francs (\$160,000,000) for the construction of forty-five large warships and 175 torpedo-boats in the interval before 1905. It was only a few days ago that the German Emperor jumped to the conclusion that his navy must equal that of France, and with his usual impetuosity he asked for a credit of 328,370,000 marks (\$78,808,000), with the intention of making an increase in his fleets instanter. It is observed that the request of the French Ministry is for about double the amount asked for by Germany; and perhaps this is due to the admitted fact that the building resources of France are such that she could build two battle-ships to Germany's one. And right here a little computation might be suggested. It was brought out in the debate in the German Reichstag that the warship building resources of Germany are not equal to the demand proposed; and if France can build only two ships to Germany's one, how would France meet the demand upon her shipbuilding works in order to carry out the programme? Perhaps some of the contracts would be given to foreign builders?

These naval propositions would suggest that France and Germany, at least, have been persuaded by the school of alarmists that the peril of the situation in Europe is increased by the assumption that the future naval war will be shortly and sharply decided. And this prophecy receives a little force by reverting to the struggle between China and Japan.

The proposal of France is to expend about \$20,000,000 a year on new warships for the next eight years, which sum really falls below the estimate of the British Admiralty of about \$35,-000,000 for the present year. As to the ability of England to turn out new construction faster than other nations, one need only recall the number of works that she has; or, better, to take the comparison recently made that she can build and equip 100 war vessels while France builds 36, Russia 31, the United States 28 and Germany 18. But England does not depend solely upon the products of her royal dockyards; if she did her naval supremacy would be at an end. This is shown by the record of 1896, for of the 71,970 tons of warships nine private firms turned out 36,515 tons. Only a few weeks ago France was on the eve of ordering warships from England because her own yards were fully engaged. Perhaps she still has this scheme in mind. All this suggests this question: Is the arbitration sentiment or the desire for war growing stronger?

Kansas has of late witnessed a celestial phenomenon which perplexes and alarms its people. nomenon which perplexes and alarms its people, though there is probably nothing in it which "bodes a new cruption to the State," or is significant of impending social or political calamities. It takes the shape of fire balls hung in the nocturnal air like the cressets which flamed at the product of the property of the property of the product of the

interference on the part of the Legislature. The | paid in duties on tea, coffee, fruits and tobacco | Glendower's nativity. Nothing of the kind has est inhabitant, and it is perhaps not surprising that it excites a measure of popular alarm. There is no Pope there to launch a bull against it, but Mrs. Lease might try her resources of sorcery upon it, with a fair prospect of success. It will no doubt disappear in a few nights in the regular course of things, and if she were to time her incantations happily she might get the credit of driving it away. That is what comes to African wonder-workers who beat the tomtom to drive away the eclipse. It is safe to predict that so far as Kansas is concerned the heavens above, as well as the earth beneath, and all that inherit it, will soon take on their customary aspect and composure, whether the lady fetches forth her bell, book and candle and goes through a ritual of exorcism or not.

> Signs of the revival of business multiply everywhere. There is increased demand for labor and increased trade, closed mills are reopening and everything indicates the good time coming which of regret. it was expected that a Republican Administration would inaugurate.

There are two vacant Brigadier-Generalships in the United States Army, and for one of these Colonel T. M. Anderson is being urged by those familiar with his brilliant war record. Colonel Anderson is the third ranking officer of his grade, and is now in command of Vancouver Barracks, in Washington. During the war he brevetted for gallantry in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsvivania. The Colonel is sixtyone years of age, he is president of the Oregon the character demands. Nor did Herren Fischer Society, and Vice-President-General of the Sons of the American Revolution.

As Chief Clerk of the Treesury Department under his father Logan Carlisle had considerable experience in cutting official heads off, coming to the work with a high-flying partisan ardor and apparently rejoicing in it as a strong man to run a race. He now knows how it feels Himself, the new Secretary having promptly made him a present of his own head in a basket. with which he may wend his way back to Kenwas to keep the peace, to do equal justice be- tucky and private life, nobody saying him

The fleets of the Powers fire upon the Cretans daily news since then has told what they are after they have hauled down their flag and doing. It is news which the strict censorship begun to retreat. Probably the troops which established by the Powers permits to be sent out, and it is published in the most authoritative they have surrendered. Yet the Powers property of the British Government, wherefore it test that they are not hostile to the Cretans.

PERSONAL.

Lady Henry Somerset is about to place in the centre of her "temperance village," Duxhurst, in in Ohio, having been three times chalrman of the Surrey, a heroic-sized figure of Christ. The statue,

As a compliment to the Emperor William when he visits Russia, the Czar will make all his public speeches in German, following the example of Alexander II of Russia on a similar occasion. The King and Queen of Würtemberg and the

Princess Paulina have become bleyclists. Field Marshal Yamagata, of Japan, is to be

present at the anniversary exercises of Queen Victoria during the coming summer. Dr. de Bossy, of Havre, who has just died at the

Up to the end of January he gave consultations and attended patients regularly. It has been decided that the monument to Lord Leighton shall take the form of a recumbent sepul-chral figure of the late president of the Royal

cademy, to be placed in the nave of St. Paul's athedral. To Mr. Brock, R. A., has been intrustil the execution of the work which will be of an mate character, and in bronze. of the Parislans, and had been a copious contributor to comic papers ever since he had taught himself to write, for he received the merest elementary educain youth. He first attracted notice by his baltion in youth. He first attracted notice by his bal-lads at the Chat Noir tavern, and subsequently composed many Socialistic and political squibs in verse. He was one of the most determined oppo-nents of General Budlanger, against whom some of his poetical diatribes were directed.

William H. Wiley, the publisher, who was urged in 1889 as United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and was unsuccessful, because he "was politically wrong" (being a Republican), is again

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Atchison (Kan.) Globe" puts the matter in this way: "You can't discharge your duty to the flood sufferers by shedding tears; they have too much water already."

Mr. Crimsonbeak—A man's heart beats eighty-one times a minute when he is standing, seventy-one times when sitting, and sixty-six when lying. Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I hope you'll be a little more careful about your lying, now, dear.—(Yonkers Statesmen)

Dr. E. Christiansen, of Leavenworth, Kan., wants the Southern States to employ him to deliver stereoption lectures throughout Europe, with the ject of stimulating immigration to the South.

He had on a sombreto hat and a low-cut vest, and the little goatee that grew from his chin was snow-white. He walked leisurely into the room where there was a little game in progress, and looked on for a few moments. "Won't you join us, Colonel?" suggested one of the boys. "No, suh, I cannot join you in the game. I feah the chips would confuse me, suh." "Why, aren't these the same sort of chips that were always used, Colonel?" No, suh, White and black, suh." "White and black, suh." "White and black, suh." "A hale of cotton, suh." "And the blacks." "A nigger, suh, a nigger."—(Washington Post.

"The Philadelphia Record" says: "Train loads of celery are arriving here from Florida. Hereto-fore the succeilent plant has come exclusively from New-York and Michigan. These recent con signments are the first that have ever come from the South. The celery is grown near Port Tampa. will be larger in the future, owing to the superiority of the product grown in the South over that in the North, large investments having been made at other points along the Gulf Coast by those interested in promoting its culture.

Southern talent is making itself felt everywhere in this country. Woodrow Wilson, a native of Augusta, Ga., and comparatively a young man, is professor of jurisprudence at Princeton University and has already achieved not only National but European reputation. Professor Riewett Lee, who, it is said, has declined a professorship at Harvard, with a salary of \$7,000 a year, because he prefers to remain in Chicago, where he can prosecute his legal business and at the same time retain his connection with the University Law School, is a son of General Stephen D. Lee, president of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. (Montgomery Advertiser.

A miner, with loads of money but rather seedy other day to get something to eat. There was only one walter, and he, busy carrying champagne to a party at another table, paid little attention to the hard-looking miner. Finally the waiter kid! Do I eat?" "Sorry I can't wait on you now," was the prompt reply, "but the gentlemen there have just ordered a fifty-dellar dinner." "Fifty dollar dinner be hanged! Bring me one hundred dollars' worth of ham and eggs, and be quick about it! Do I look like a guy who can be bluffed by a mess of popinjays?" He was waited upon

time.

That was the safest thing they could do,

are thus sure of laughing in the right place
in a while (Boston Transcript.

The Cabul Press has just brought out the second book of the Ameer of Afghanistan. Like its predecessor, it deals with the question of Jehad, and is called "Turgib-ul-lehad," or, "Inducement for a

evere Mental Strain.-"Old man, you seem wor-

MUSIC.

"DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG."

The unfortunate Herr Kraus was again debarred last evening from appearing at the Metropolitan Opera House by the continuance of the indisposition that has pursued him since the beginning of Mr. Damrosch's season; wherefore the continuity of the Nibelung series of performances had to be interrupted, and instead of the promised "Slegfried," "Die Götterdämmerung" was given. The change was a double disappointment; not only was the libelung cycle in its order and complete ness to be the climax and the chief adornment of the German season, but "Siegfried" last evening was to bring forward Mme. Lehmann for the only time this year in the part in which she has won some of her greatest triumphs. The break in the ension of the trilogy might have been viewed with the less disturbance on account of the comparative ill-success of the previous "Siegfried" performance, but the last opportunity of hearing the superb Brünnhilde that Mme, Lehmann offers in that drama was sufficient to cause a keen pang But those who had perforce to listen to "Die

Götterdämmerung" last evening had an abundant and overflowing measure of compensation so far as Mme, Lehmann herself was concerned, for her impersonation of the heroine was of a pulssance that must go down upon the records of the metropolitan opera as one worthy to be preserved among the noblest memories of that institution. She has not sung with more power or passion or with a nobler accent of tragic intensity. Her performance moved on a plane that was far beyond the took part in eighteen engagements, and was reach of her associates, however, and though there was much of artistic dignity in Herr Kalisch's Siegfried, it was not cast in the herote mould that and Somer and Fraulein Brandis (Hazen, Gunter and Gutrune) reach much more than a passable fulfilment of the requirements that Wagner has set up for these characters in the drama. Mr. Damrosch conducted with a clearer insight into the inner significance of the tragedy than he has sometimes shown, and though the orchestra in many places seemed unsatisfactory, at some of the most omentous climaxes it attained an unexpected pitch of eloquence.

Die Götterdämmerung" will be given again at the matinee to-day, as was originally announced.

MAJOR DICK SUCCEEDS GENERAL OSBORNE

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLICAN NA-TIONAL COMMITTEE ASSUMES

OFFICE.

Washington, April 2.-General William M. Os-Hanna, as chairman of the committee, appointed Major Charles Dick, of Akron, Ohio, to fill the vacancy. Major Dick is thirty-eight years old, and is one of the most widely known young politicians in the country. He is a leader of the Republican party State Executive Committee and a delegate to the National conventions of 1832 and 1836. In the last National compaign he was seretary of the West-era headquarters in Chicago. He will be in charge of the permanent National headquarters in this

ADMIRAL RAMSAY'S SUCCESSOR.

SE RETARY LONG HAS CONSIDERABLE TROUBLE

experiencing some embarrassment in selecting a cessor to Admiral Ramsay as chief of the Bureau of Navigation age of 103 years, was the doyen of French doctors.

To to the end of January he gave consultations account of age next Monday. The Secretary has of fered the place to Captain Taylor, commanding the battle-ship Indiana, but that officer has asked to be excused, as he much prefers to remain on sea duty reatt of Ordnance, was favorably considered for the the War Office, said. for the present. Captain Sampson, chief of the Budetail, but he also expressed a preference for sea orders. He has been a lected to command the har tis-ship lows, and did not care to continue any The late Jules Jouy, who wrote many of the most | longer on shore duty. It is also said that Commofamous "songs of the Paris streets," was a Parisian | dore Sicard, commanding the New-York Navy Yard, practically declined the bureau office. He It is a waste of time continuing the committee Yard, practically declined the desires to retain his present assignment for a few desires to retain his present assignment for a few months longer, at least, in the hope that he may months longer, at least, in the hope that he may recently published in "Truth," comments to recently published in "Truth," countries to the property of the property published in "Truth," countries to the public session, to consider whether an arrive be chosen to succeed Admiral Bunce in command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Admiral Bunce's

tour of sea duty has nearly expired. He is considered a possible successor of Admiral Ramsay as chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Other officers mentioned for the place are Captain Kautz, Captain R. D. Evans, Commodore Howison, Captain Ficking and Commander Davis, Captain Evans has been a condidate for the place for many years, and is regarded as having an excellent chance of selection. It is said that he is indorsed by Senator Hanna, of Ohio, and Smator Platt, of New-York, but it is not believed that the give to Great Britain, moreover, by no means the least conspicuous place in the concert of infamy. It will be seen presently how the British people regard such doings. If they can stand american Institute of Mining Engineers and the Secretary Will be moved by political influence in this matter. Secretary Long said this afternoon in this matter. Secretary Long said this afternoon is secretary to many years, and is regarded as having an excellent chance of selection. It is said that he is indered by Senator Hanna, of Ohio, and Senator the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Secretary will be moved by political influence in this matter. Secretary Long said this afternoon is Secretary will be moved by political influence in this matter. Secretary Long said this afternoon that no one had yet been selected for the office, and he did not think an appointment would be made for two or three days. In the last four-teen years the office has been held by only two officers, Admirals Walker and Ramsay, and this, despite the fact that appointments to it are for a term of four years only.

ENTERTAINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

A DINNER GIVEN TO PAST AND PRESENT MEM-BERS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS

COMMITTEE. Washington, April 2.-President McKinley gave a

dinner of twenty-seven covers at the White House to-night, the guests including the present and past members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House now in Congressional life and a few others. The occasion gave an opportunity for the President to renew in a social way the friendships formed while a member of the House, as a nutaber of those present were his associates in that body. The guests were Vice-President Hobart, Speake Reed, Attorney-General McKenna, Senators Burrows, Gear and Mills, Representatives Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Russell, of Connecticut; Dolliver, Steele, Johnson, of North Dakota; Evans, Tawne, Barley, McMillin, Whieeler, of Alabama; McLaurin, Robertson, Swanson, Cannon and Henderson, and ex-Representative John E. Russell, of Massachusetts. Russell, of Massachusetts.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The old story bobs up again that a new concer hall is to be built in Broadway, near Thirtyfourth-st., by a Western firm of brewers. It is to cost the trifle of \$3,000,000 this time. And this refers only to what the building and the land are to cost, not to what it will cost to pay the expenses of the place after it is started. There are a few music halls in town now struggling against one another for existence, and a few more would add variety to the struggle, though probably not life.

James K. Hackett has been unable to play his part at the Lyceum Theatre, and his place has been taken by Frank Mills. Mr. Hackett expects to act again to-night.

Miss Della Fox has recovered from her recent sickness and returned to rehearsals of "The Wedding Day" at the Casino yesterday.

THE YALE-PRINCETON DEBATE. New-Haven, Conn., April 2.-Word was received

from Princeton this evening by the secretary of the Yale Union, announcing that the Tigers have chosen the negative of the question submitted by Yale two weeks ago: "Resolved, That the power of the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives is detrimental to public interest." Yale will begin at once to hold preliminary debates to select the speakers who will meet Princeton in joint debate. Since the victory over Harvard, the interest in debating has increased at Yale, and the number of aspirants for oratorical honors will greatly exceed the large number who tried for the last debate.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AT DALYS. The production of "The Tempest" at Daly's Thea-

day evening. "The Magistrate" will be given on Monday evening for the last time this season, it is said. "The Tempest" will be repeated on Wednessay the religion will be repeated on Wednesday afternoon, Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening. "The Geisha" will be given on Wednesday and Friday evenings. On Wednesday evening Miss Rehan is to play "The Taming of the Shrew" for the dedication of the New Star Theatre, in Elizabeth, and on Friday evening should be supported by the School for Scandal," at the same house.

EXCITEMENT IN THE TRANSVAAL

PRETORIA STIRRED UP BY REPORTS CONCERNINA ENGLAND AND DELAGOA BAY NAVAL

DEMONSTRATIONS. Pretoria, April 2.-A great sensation has been caused here by the report of impending naval demonstrations by the Cape and West African

squadrons in Delagon Bay. London, April 2 -"The Daily Mail" will print a dispatch from Cape Town to-morrow, saying it is reported there that Delagon Bay has been leased to Great Britain for thirty years at an annual rental of (500,000 sterling, and that the Transvaal Government was not aware of the ar rangement until completed.

PACIFIC UTTERANCES FROM CAPE TOWN. Cape Town, April 2-Parliament opened to-day. The speech from the throne said in part:

"Through a period of unexampled difficulty, my Ministers have continued their endeavors to exerdise a moderating influence and to maintain peace ful relations with my neighbors. I am happy to say that these efforts have met with encouraging success. And this policy of peace and conciliation will be continued so that ultimately, by the general concord of various interests, the common weifare of South Africa will be promoted."

INTERNATIONAL CHESS INDEED,

MATCH PROPOSED BETWEEN PARLIAMENT AND CONGRESS

London, April 2.-The Parliamentary chess party met last evening to arrange for the match suggested by M. J. Henriker Heaton between the House of ommons and the American Congress. It was proposed that Lord Warkworth, Lord Polkestone and Lord Palcerres be appointed advisors.

Washington, April 2 (Special) - The Washington Post" is in receipt of the following interesting communication: "The Hon, J. Henniker Heaton, M. F. for Canterbury, has addressed a challenge, through Speaker Reed, proposing a chess tournament fetween seven members of the House of commons and seven members of the House of Rep-Commons and seven members of the matter to the undersigned and we request The Post to give notice that immediately after the House adjourns on Saturday April 2, there will be a meeting of the amateurs of chess who are members of the House to take action upon this interesting proposition, and if the proposition be accepted to agree upon a method of selecting the seven members of the House of Representatives who will play in the tour-nament. Richard C. Shanner, Richmond Parest."

THE AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

NABLE TO NEGOTIATE A COALITION MAJORITY-COUNT BADENES TASK.

Vierna, April 2.-The "Neue Freis Presso" says that the Cabinet has resigned owing to its failure to negatiate with the Progressiat group with the object of forming a casilian majority. It is expected that court landen, the present president of the Course of Ministers and Minister for the Interior, will be intrusted with the tack of reconstructing the Cabinet.

LABOUCHERE WAARS WROTH.

HE DENOUNCES THE SOUTH AFRICAN INCHIEF AR A FARRIE London, April 2.- The Parliamentary Comm

watch is investigating the Transvage that and another session to-day in the committee soom off Westminster Hall. Sir John W. Houghly, the mill-IN FINDING A MAN FOR THE POST tary leader of the rold, who was released from Washington, April 2 (Special). Secretary Long is Halloway Joll on Weaterday last, where he had ment for violating the Fereiga Eultstment act, was examined. Considerable excitement was caused by the remarks of Mr. Labouchere, the well "Truth," who, on the refusal of the witness on which he was upheld by the chaleman) to divulge the nature of a confidential communication

"If we cannot have this information this inquiry

This remark drew forth ories of "Order!" but Mr. Labouchere continued

"It is hushing everybody up. I say so publicly. The committee held a private session to-day after proceedings of the committee, should be brought before the House of Commons as a breach

John Willoughby to produce the letter from the British War Office which it was alleged he had said he and other officers intercreted to be the sanction of the imperial authorities, civil and military, to the undertaking of the raid. It is understood that this letter will be produced at the next session of the committee.

URUGUAYAN REBELS DEFEATED. Mon evideo, Urus i v. April 2-The national

THE NOURMAHAL AT JAMAICA. Jamaica, April 2-The yacht Nourmahal has ar-

rived here with John Jacob Aster and party. RUSSIA'S BIG BUDGET DEFICIT.

St. Petersburg. April 2.- The publication of the Russian budget discloses the fact that there has een a deficit on the last twelve months of \$0.00,000 rubles, but that this has been covered by a withdrawal of bullion from the treasury. The expenditures which occasioned the deficit included 2 colors in gold for the conversion fund and 26,000 2 for gold transactions at the Reichsbank.

RICH PLACER MINES ON THE YUKON. Ottawa, Ont., April 2.-William Ogilvie, a Daininon land surveyor, has sent a report to the Minister of the Interior from Fort Cudahy, in the Yukon district, stating that placer mining at Cloudy of British territory is making great progress, persons are making from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a day.

STATE PRISONS FOR FEDERAL CONVICTS.

Hereafter all persons convicted of violation of the Federal statutes will have to serve out their terms of imprisonment in the State prisons, instead of in penitentiaries, as has been the custom. This change is in accordance with recent regulations passed by the State authorities having charge of the penal institutions where United States coaviets are punished. When a batch of counterfeiters, yesterday before Judges Brown and Benedict, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, nearly all the convicted men asked to be sent to Sing Sing, which has the reputation new of being an easy place. Most of the prisoners were sent there. mail robbers and pension swindlers was arraigned

NOT BOUGHT BY "THE SUN."

For the last week there has been a great deal of talk about various newspapers in the city, and many papers have been reported as sold or consolidating with other papers. The latest report yes-terday was to the effect that "The New-York Sun" had purchased "The New-York Press," in order to secure the Associated Press telegraphic service which "The Press" receives. Ervin Wardman, Edtro of "The Press," was seen yesterday and asked about the report. He said: "There has never been the slightest foundation for the report, and negotiations looking to that end have never been suggested," and he added with a smile: "It is more suggested," and he added with a smile: "It is more probable that "The Press, will buy "The Sun' than that "The Sun' will buy "The Press."

NOVEL USE OF THE ROENTGEN RAT. Chicago, April 2-With a little machine which looks like an egg-beater Dr. Fenton B. Turck has performed the feat of washing the inside of a man's stomach at the Post Graduate Medical School, and by means of the Röntgen ray he at the same time viewed the working of his little device. The operatre has been put off from Monday evening to Tuesas the experiment was the first of its kind made in

full view of the operator.

Attached to the end of Dr. Turck's instrument, which is called a gyromele or revolving sound, was a fexible cable of spiral steel wire, on the end of which was a small sponge. The cable was fo-closed in a rubber tube and this, with the sponge, was swallowed by the patient. The latter, who was JUSTICE BREWER SPEAKS AT YALE.

New-Haven, Conn., April 2.—Justice David J.
Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, spoke before the Yale divinity students and their friends this afternoon on "Some Suggestions to the Clergy from the Layman's Point of View." Many lawyers of this city were among the audience.

**As swallowed by the patient. The latter, who was stripped to the waist, then stepped before the Röntgen light, the doctor put the fluoroscope to his cycs, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the syromele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as grownele. The doctor put the fluoroscope to his cycs, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of